

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
 Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.,
 Office Adjoining Yoman Building—The same
 heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
 after practice law in partnership in the Court of
 Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
 Simpson will continue to reside at his late resi-
 dence in early life, or more precisely at the Court
 of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott will
 refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
 in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
 Court entered to this firm will receive faithful and
 prompt attention.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

A. J. JAMES,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
 Court-house.

JAMES P. METCALF,
 Attorney at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on
 St. Clair street, over Mrs. Sneed & Son's, 1861
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

JOHN RODMAN,
 Attorney at Law,
 ST. CLAIR STREET,
 Two doors North of the Court-house,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
 Attorneys at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
 Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
 holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
 Court of the adjoining counties. (Jan 1861 w&w)

P. U. MAJOR,
 Attorney at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
 COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
 bell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Collectors also made in the city of Cincinnati
 and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON.

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
 ders his professional services to the citizens of
 the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
 door from corner. (Jan 1861 w&w)

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
 Attorneys at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
 and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
 street, four doors from the bridge. (Jan 1861 w&w)

LAW NOTICE.
 JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE,
 Attorneys at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
 and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
 Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
 to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
 Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 100 St. Clair street, Lex-
 ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
 Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
 fessional business of the late Hon. B. Monroe. (Con-
 tinuations addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
 ceive prompt attention. (Jan 1861 w&w)

JOHN M. HARLAN,
 Attorney at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

LIGE ARNOLD,
 Attorney at Law,
 NEW LIBERTY, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
 Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

Collections in any of the above counties promptly
 attended to. (Jan 1861 w&w)

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
 Attorney at Law,
 FALMOUTH, KY.

Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
 and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street. (Jan 1861 w&w)

GEORGE E. ROE,
 Attorney at Law,
 GREENUPBURG, KY.

Will practice law in the counties of Greenup
 and Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
 of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house,
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

JOHN A. MONROE,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
 Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
 Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
 lection of debts for non residents in any part of the
 State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
 edgments of deeds, and other writings to be re-
 corded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
 der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
 positions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

JOHN M. McCALLA,
 Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
 WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

Will attend particularly to SUFFERED and
 DECEASED CLAIMS—where based upon the
 want of official records. (Jan 1861 w&w)

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
 Merchant Tailor,
 South side Main Street,
 Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
 Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of
 the best quality, and of the latest and most
 fashionable patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
 And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
 man's entire wardrobe.

His fall work warranted to be as well done, and in
 as good style, as at any other establishment in the
 Western country.

Y. F. NO FIT NO SALE.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

H. WHITTINGHAM,
 Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
 C Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
 terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
 Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
 sets. (Jan 1861 w&w)

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET
 AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
 Importers & Dealers,
 79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
 bracing every variety, style, and quality of
 household goods.

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,
 Rugs, Mats,
 India & Coco Matting,
 Chair seats,
 Curtains,
 Blinds,
 Stair Linen,
 Tassels,
 Cornices,
 Bells,
 Shades,
 Stair Trimmings,
 Green Baize.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
 also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
 paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
 stock being entirely new, and having been selected
 with great care, we can offer such inducements in
 styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
 of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
 79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,
 Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
 Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
 description of Lithography, Engraving, and
 on LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.

GEORGE H. CARY, R. L. TALBOTT
CARY & TALBOTT,
 SUCCESSORS TO
 (BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
 DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
 Oils, &c., 4 3/4 Market street, between Third and
 Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
 ders. (Jan 1861 w&w)

T. G. WATERS,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
 IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
 S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Has a first class house at
 moderate prices.

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to
 the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
 cor. of Second and Jefferson
 Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

Because J. G. B. B. B.
 keeps a first class house at
 moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
 Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Terms, \$1.50 per day.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

STOP THERE!
 HALL & HARRIS keep the
 United States, formerly the
 Owens Hotel.
 When you go to Louisville
 stop there.

165 ly

MEDICAL REPORT.
 Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
 of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
 ual Organs in a state of Health and
 Disease.

Price only ten Cents.
 Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
 ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
 tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
 potency, Female Diseases, and all
 affections of the genital system,
 of both sexes, the infirmities
 of youth and maturity arising from
 the secret habits of both sexes,
 with a full treatise on SELF-
 ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
 NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
 and body, pointing out the author's system of treatment,
 the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
 shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
 viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
 riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
 tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
 receipt of TEN CENTS.

These who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
 ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
 themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
 DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
 and loss of power, before applying to any one for
 treatment, should first read this invaluable book.

DR. DAVIS' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
 TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
 regularities, &c., and is the only reliable preventive
 of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.
 (CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
 as it would produce the result, though al-
 ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
 by mail.)

The author may be consulted, either personally or
 by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
 and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
 complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
 from danger or curiosity.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
 Consulting Surgeon, General Dispensary, 214,
 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
 ville, Ky.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily.
 Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

"RENEWAL HATS"—Another new and elegant
 style of felt hat.

KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
 (Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
 Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
 AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
 ALS, Ac., for the Magnolia Mills Writing
 Papers.

RALPH C. M'CRACKEN,
 FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
 AND DEALER IN
 Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
 No. 19, W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
 (Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
 and Warranted to Fit.

N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
 cut to order for shirts and collars. (Jan 1861 w&w)

Lithography
 AND
ENGRAVING
 POINT RAITT, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
 Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
 Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
 trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
 MIDDLETON, STUBBINS & CO.,
 119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
 Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN A. BAKER,
 MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
 IN
MILITARY GOODS,
 No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
 NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Belts, Horse Equipments
 and all articles for the Soldier.

Furnished at short Notice.

The new style of French Fainting Caps on hand
 and made to order. (Jan 1861 w&w)

JOHN BONNER,
 (Successor to Peter Smith.)
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS, TOYS,
CHINA, BASKETS,
 Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
 No. 36 Fifth Street,
 Second door East of Walnut St.
 CINCINNATI, O.

MILLINERY.
 BONNETS,
 RIBBONS,
 FLOWERS,
 FEATHERS,
 RICHES,
 HEAD DRESSES,
 HAIR PINS,
 CLOAKS,
 And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
 of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
 No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 J. A. HENDERSON

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
 No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
 Barley, Beans, Hops, Mail, Flax, Hops, Bacon,
 Bulk Meat, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
 Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
 Salt Hides, Gums, Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timbly, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
 Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
 description of Merchandise, White, Flower, Yellow,
 Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mol-
 asses.

Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

**FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF SEMINAL
 WEAKNESS, NEURALGIA, AND DYSURIA, EN-
 DOCRINE, GONORRHOEA, AND ALL DISEASES
 ARISING FROM SELF-ABUSE, OR EXCESSIVE
 COITUS.**

There are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
 MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to
 some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
 are not aware of their true condition, or when as-
 sistance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
 the most common symptoms, viz: Itching of the
 Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dim-
 inution of Sight, Dizziness, and Weakness of the
 Eyes, Pain in the Neck, Stiffness of the Joints, Loss of Memory,
 Confusion of Ideas, Impression of Spirits, Aver-
 sion to Society, Self-Deceit, Trifling, &c. For
 each and all of the above symptoms, these remedies
 will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A
 box of *Doan's Backache and Neuralgia Pills*, and a
 box of *Doan's Female Pills*, all of which have im-
 portant offices to perform, and should be used together
 in every case. The ingredients of these remedies
 of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:

1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
 ment.

2. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
 gans to resume their natural tone and vigor.

3. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
 ing nervous debility and general weakness.

4. They remove the impurities which are usually
 deposited, by expelling all existing causes from the
 system.

5. By their invigorating properties they restore
 the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
 hood.

They cure when all other means have failed
 and contain no Mercury, or Opium, nor any
 thing that can in any event prove injurious.

6. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not
 interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-
 ure.

7. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
 edge of even a room-mate.

That they may come within the reach of all, we
 have fixed the price of the *Pills* at \$1 per box,
 and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
 by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
 stamps will insure a work on the treatment of a
 lady's ailments.

LADIES in want of a safe and effec-
 tual remedy for *Leucorrhoea, Suppression,
 Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nervous Disorders,
 Emotions, Spontaneous Emissions, and Mental and Physical Debility.*

These who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
 ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
 themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
 DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
 and loss of power, before applying to any one for
 treatment, should first read this invaluable book.

DR. DAVIS' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
 TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
 regularities, &c., and is the only reliable preventive
 of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.
 (CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
 as it would produce the result, though al-
 ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
 by mail.)

The author may be consulted, either personally or
 by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
 and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
 complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
 from danger or curiosity.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
 Consulting Surgeon, General Dispensary, 214,
 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
 ville, Ky.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily.
 Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

MEDICAL NOTICE.
 I have associated with me Dr. T. M. REDDEN,
 the late graduate of the U. S. College of Ohio. The
 Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
 supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
 with the first honors of the class of 1860. Persons
 calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
 his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
 except when professionally engaged, at his office,
 five miles from Frankfort, on the Louisville turnpike.
 B. C. SNEIDER.

165 w&w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
 ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
 Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
 like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
 implies, entirely "Inimitable," as far as its power
 to restore the hair on bald heads, and to give the
 color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
 concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
 It is the original, the only reliable, and the
 cheapest.—See the label on each bottle.

Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
 tive.
 W. R. MEWIS, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR SIR: The Medicine you introduced into
 our city last winter, and which has since been sold
 and given in every case satisfaction. Mr. James
 Henderson, (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
 used the Hair Dye and Restorative of the hair,
 but has never used an article equal to Heim-
 street's Inimitable Hair Restorative. That it
 for restores the hair of the bald and gray to its
 original luxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
 Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
 best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
 gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully yours,
 J. S. SIZEL, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNUSUAL FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
 Still everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
 W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
 INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.
 Altho' we have very many of them,
 FOR THE

MAGNOLIA BALM:
 For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
 or eruptions, it is directed to use some safe and
 reliable remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
 might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
 wonder upon it, and say, for it has heretofore
 been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
 tions of lead or mercury, to cure immediately, but the
 MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
 elegant and healthy preparation for sale anywhere,
 and is the only one of all our Apothecaries and
 Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle,
 W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
 (Jan 1861 w&w)

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
 CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

Pomades for the Hair,
 Of every style and price, at
 Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
 A beautiful assortment, at
 Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Combs,
 Of every description and material, at
 Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
 The largest variety in Frankfort, at
 Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
 Consisting of Tooth Pastes, Tooth Pow-
 der, etc., at
 Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
 For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
 Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps,
 Fine Cologne,
 Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
 fumes, in new styles, and at low prices, at
 Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
 Beautiful styles of Bohem

DAIRY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861.

The Nomination of a United States Senator.
A caucus of the Union members of the Legislature was held last night, in which Hon. Garrett Davis was nominated for the Senate of the United States.

Lecture.
Rev. Mr. J. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, 15th inst., in the Catholic Church, of Frankfort. Subject:
"Civilization and the Catholic Church, historically considered."
Lecture to commence at half-past seven o'clock. Doors open at seven.

The Public Binding.
The following passage occurs in the Frankfort correspondence of the Louisville Journal of the date of yesterday:

Mr. Huston reported a bill creating the office of Public Binder, and repealing the law authorizing the Auditor to make contracts for binding. This is an important movement. Mr. Overton, who was a contractor for binding, has left in search of his rights at Russellville, but before leaving very conveniently made over his property to some relative, who is now receiving the money of the State, which will doubtless find its way into rebel pockets.

The Journal's correspondent terms Mr. Huston's bill an "important" movement—but why it is, is left in obscurity, unless it be "important" to some hungry expectant of public crumbs. Mr. Huston's bill leaves the public binding in all essential particulars just as it is, or rather was, prior to the present contract, except as to the creation of a new office. There is about as much use for the establishment of the office of public wood-chopper as there is for that of a public binder. Binding is a mechanical business. The contractor for the job of binding does to work according to order and to contract, or he gets no pay. Under the law, as it now exists, the Auditor has entered into a written contract, with parties to do the work; and the terms of the contract are more favorable to the State than the prices for binding proposed in Huston's bill. It is not intimated that the contractors have been unfaithful or derelict in any duty or stipulation. We cannot, therefore, believe that the Legislature would undertake to violate the State Constitution, in that important provision which prohibits from impairing the obligation of contracts, hence we do not think Mr. Huston's bill, "important" as it may be, will become a law until it is so amended as to prescribe the term of office of the proposed Public Binder, to commence at the date of the expiration of the present contract, on file in the Auditor's Office.

If the bill is so amended, we see no particular use in passing it at this time, while in its terms it is clearly less favorable to the interests of the State and the condition of the Treasury than the contract made by the Auditor under the existing law.

In connection with this subject, we would state that the present contractors, Major & Overton, have had the binding of the public documents less than twelve months, and in order to do the work properly, have been at great expense in fitting up their establishment. It is therefore palpable injustice to them—not to mention the inequity of the proceeding—to attempt at this time to break the contract and subject them to the consequent loss, with no other object in view than to give the post to some political favorite at an increased expense to the State.

The correspondent of the Journal seems disposed to excite the prejudice of the dominant party in the Legislature against one of the contractors for the binding by charging that his brother has "left in search of his rights at Russellville." This statement is not only mean but absurd. Waller Overton, one of the contractors—and, by the way, the correspondent does not let us know that there was any other person interested—did go South in the Summer or Fall, but we have not heard that he is at Russellville, or in any manner connected with the rebellion. But what if he is in Dixie? Have the members of the Legislature and those connected with the Journal no relatives or friends in the land of secession? The Mr. Overton who is now one of the contractors is at home, and has nothing more to do with the revolution now in progress than the correspondent of the Journal, or "any other man."

Our neighbor of the Commonwealth is very savage upon Mr. Burns, of Owen. He denounces him bitterly, and thinks he ought to be expelled from the House. He thinks Mr. Burns' sentiments are the more obnoxious because Mr. B. was born in the North. Our neighbor ought to be more charitable. He himself was born way up in the North, and if his paper is an index of his sentiments, he supports Lincoln, Cameron, Cochrane, and their extreme measures, while Mr. Burns is a strong advocate of Southern rights. Perhaps the latter left the North because he preferred the South and her peculiar institution. We are certain he does so, whether that was his reason for leaving the North or not, and we see nothing in the fact to warrant our neighbor's violent denunciation. We don't know why our neighbor left the congenial climes of Boreas. We suspect that he is "missed at home."

We are indebted to Col. L. J. Bradford, President of the State Agricultural Society for a number of valuable public documents relating to Agricultural subjects, among which we name the Ohio Agricultural Reports for the years 1858-59 and 60. The Ohio Reports are handsomely gotten up, and are important additions to our library. We have frequently had occasion to acknowledge similar favors from the accomplished and accommodating head of the State Agricultural Society.

Harney's Recollections—Abolition Unmasked.

The caucus of the Union members of the Legislature, held on Thursday and Friday nights, having failed to agree upon resolutions which would harmonize all its antagonistic elements, on Saturday morning some four or five representative men of the party introduced into the House different sets of resolutions, embodying their individual views upon the great issues of the day. Those resolutions, while presenting many strong points of mutual agreement, furnish others of comparatively immaterial divergence. They all, however, reach practically pretty much the same result; a result which the great mass of the people of Kentucky will bear far from sympathizing with in the abstract, as they will be prompt and fearless to resist; whenever it shall be sought to be brought into practical operation. The people of Kentucky are not yet prepared for abolition, whatever may be the case with many of their representatives in the Legislature. The freemen of the Commonwealth will not, under any circumstances, embark in anti-slavery war, however warmly their unscrupulous representatives may incite them thereto, or by whatever cunning devices seek to entrap them into it. And above all, they will not so allow themselves to be content themselves with simply protesting against the infamous project of a general arming of the slaves against their masters for the work of wholesale butchery and indiscriminate slaughter. But, whatever may be the shortcomings or neglects of the Legislature upon the subject, they will rise up with the spirit of unconquerable freemen, and the horror of Christian patriots, to resist to the death, the first attempt to enforce so infamous and diabolical a policy. This is a plain fact none the less a fact because it may be somewhat unpalatable to their honors, the members of the present General Assembly; but the sooner they awake to a full sense of it in all its length and breadth, and scope and powers, and shape their action in view of it, the better will it be for the interests of all concerned.

If they neglect, either to realize the full force of the truth itself, or to govern their conduct by it, a revolution which now reaches scarcely beyond a small fraction of the State, may suddenly be enlarged into proportions commensurate with its extreme limits, and which an army of more than 200,000 willing instruments of a fanatical despotism may not be equal to suppress. But we wander from the subject immediately in hand. One of the resolutions, the 8th of the series offered by Mr. Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat, amounts to practical abolition—nothing more, nothing less. It is but the legitimate and necessary sequel of the famous Sand Creek sermon of Mr. Harney, so frequently referred to by Mr. Prentice, as containing the very quintessence of Abolition and negro equality. The principles of that famous sermon have, for years, passed through adroit concealments and disguises, and now, it would seem, have made their reappearance at the proper juncture and hour, in the shape of the 8th resolution of the series presented by Mr. Harney on Saturday. The disguise beneath which they are covered is so fine and transparent that the very blind themselves can readily recognize beneath it the repulsive and disgusting features of the monster abolition. The resolution reads as follows:

8. That the military of the United States are neither bound nor authorized to execute State laws; and that when they occupy a State, or any part thereof, and the civil authorities abandon their functions, persons held to service in the State under the laws thereof are temporarily at liberty, and may be rightfully used by the military in manual labor, for wages or otherwise.

What is this but downright, barefaced abolition? Can anything else be made out of it? Certainly not. It means abolition, was intended to mean it, and if adopted, will practically effect it. And abolition, too, not applying solely to the slaves of armed rebels, but embracing within its inevitable action those of the loyal master likewise. But, in addition to its being a direct move towards practical abolition, it contains sophistries which would make a soldier of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, writing from Elizabethtown, Ky., to the Nashville (Ind.) Republican, say:

"The Elizabethtown Democrat was published here before the advent of United States troops on the 'sacred soil'; but outside pressure compelled the thing to stop, and in its place is now published a sprightly little free paper, called the 'Zouave Gazette,' published by the 19th Illinois Regiment, stationed at this place."

"The town is under martial law. The good citizens feel very much abused, in their estimation, with such summary proceedings. They have brought the war to their own doors, and must submit to their fate and take the consequences, be they what they may."

A few days ago, at St. Louis, 1,185 horses condemned by the Board of Survey, were sold under the hammer by the Quartermaster, and brought prices varying from \$20 to \$45. These horses have been in service about six weeks to two months, and cost the Government originally from \$115 to \$128. Another sacrifice in the same way is to be made during the coming week, so says the St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fire.—A frame house situated on the grounds of the Forbenned Institution was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday last.

General Sherman, in command of the expedition to Port Royal, ordered home three correspondents of New York papers—one of them for getting drunk, and stealing everything he could lay his hands on when he landed!

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The following is the result of the election in Illinois for members of the Constitutional Convention; Democrats, 55; Republicans, 20. Total, 75.

The thirty-pound rifle heretofore used by the Berdan Sharp Shooters have been thrown aside as too unwieldy. To handle such a piece in an engagement would break down almost any man.

In consequence of a split in the Democratic party, the Republicans have succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor of New York. The vote stood up as follows: O'pdyke, Republican, 25,250; Gunther, Tammany Democrat, 21,388; Wood, Mozart Democrat, 24,985.

The Cincinnati Commercial isn't fascinated with President Lincoln's message. In fact it turns up its nose. Witness the following:

"It is not a great State paper. As for its style—enough is said when we observe that Mr. Lincoln certainly wrote it himself."

not hesitates to disregard the plainest principles of the Constitution and law, and the most sacred rights of the citizen. But Mr. Harney need not deceive himself. The freemen of Kentucky are not to be deceived by his shallow sophistries, nor will they patiently submit to his deep-laid and cunningly devised scheme for the destruction of the institution of slavery. They have been terribly betrayed once. But now, thank heaven, they are vigilantly on their guard. Mere words and professions will not answer now. They require something more. And Mr. Harney will find that when he broaches his cunning scheme of Abolition, he will meet with such a fearful rebuke from the people that neither he nor his Abolition allies, in or out of the Legislature, will be anxious to repeat the suggestion again.

Mr. Harney protests against the arming of the slaves; but there he stops. He takes his indignation out in protesting. Well, suppose that his protests are contemptuously disregarded by the Administration, and slaves are armed for the wholesale massacre of men, women, and children alike, notwithstanding his protests. What will he do or propose then? Protest again, we suppose; but, at the same time, sustain the Administration, which perpetrates such infamy, in carrying on the war. His last resolution says so in almost so many words. "The Union is in no event to be abandoned"—and even when it is to be made the instrument of the total destruction of every constitutional right of Kentucky, and the indiscriminate butchery of every man, woman, and child in the South. So says the representative from Jefferson. He will renege against the infamy of arming the blacks; but if his renegades are not listened to, he will ignominiously make himself part and parcel of that infamy. He will not himself set on foot a bloody negro insurrection; but if that negro insurrection is set on foot by others, he will himself not only resist the atrocity, but actually ally himself and seek to ally the proud freemen of Kentucky to it. If, in conducting the war, the Administration, in spite of Mr. Harney's remonstrances, should deem it necessary to arm the blacks, then would he have Kentucky to stand side by side with armed slaves, while the savage work of murder of their own families, kindred, and friends goes bravely on. Such is the long and the short—the plain fact of Mr. Harney's proposition. Yeoman resolutions go almost, if not quite, as far. Huston's are not much better. Wolfe's are the best of the lot; but they fall far—very far short of what they should be, and what the necessities of the day demand of Kentucky and her Representatives. Which series will be adopted? We cannot say. All that we can say is, that most of them are directly opposed to, and none of them come up to the deep, earnest sentiment and determined purpose of the people. Their Representatives in the Legislature may ignominiously submit to the infamous policy of the Secretary of War; but the people will not; and whenever that attempt shall be made, from any quarter, to impose such a policy upon them, from that moment will date, not the commencement, but the consummation of a new revolution. The race of Christian patriots and heroes in Kentucky is not yet extinguished, if that of its statesmen is. Let the Legislature and the Federal Administration note the fact and be wise in time.

COMMON SENSE.
The Federal Forces at Elizabethtown.
A soldier of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, writing from Elizabethtown, Ky., to the Nashville (Ind.) Republican, says:
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"The town is under martial law. The good citizens feel very much abused, in their estimation, with such summary proceedings. They have brought the war to their own doors, and must submit to their fate and take the consequences, be they what they may."

PARSON BROWNLOW.—We find in the Memphis Avalanche of the 30th of November, the following card from Mr. Brownlow, which seems to discredit the more recent accounts that he is in arms for the Union cause in East Tennessee:
Editors of the Avalanche: In your issue of the 11th inst., there appeared an article upon the subject of affairs in East Tennessee, in which I notice this paragraph:
"It is reported that Parson Brownlow had left Knoxville with thirteen guns, and was a sympathizer in the Union movement in that quarter."

As I have no paper through which to set myself right, and as this statement does me great injury, I ask of you the favor of publishing the brief and true facts. I have not at any time left Knoxville with any guns, and have never had any to furnish to any person. Near three weeks ago, I left for Blount County, Chancery Court, six miles south of Knoxville, to try and collect some fees due me in that county for advertising, and from there I went to Sevier county on the same business, which facts are known to Col. Austin of your city, who saw me in Blount.

I have no knowledge of who are the guilty parties in burning the railroad bridges, and never heard of any such proceeding being entertained until I heard of the burning the next day. I cannot see the act in the most unqualified terms, and I am not a sympathizer in any such movement. I was one of fifteen or twenty men who, weeks ago, addressed a communication to General Zollicoffer, pledging our selves to oppose a rebellion, and to counsel peace and acquiescence on the part of the Union men of East Tennessee. I signed that document in good faith, and I have kept that faith. And furthermore, as one of the signers of that document, which was published in all the Tennessee papers, if I had been placed in position of any such purpose, I should have felt myself bound in honor, and in all good conscience, to have informed the officers of the roads of such outrageous plot.

W. G. BROWNLOW.
NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

MILITARY BOARD.
FRANKFORT, Oct. 24, 1861.

ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to the volunteers recruited hereunder to the service of the State, or of the General Government with this State, subsequent to 30th Sept. Oct. 19, 61.

T. A. WELCH, Secy.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.
From the report of the Secretary of War, we make the following extract, showing the strength of the army:

States.	Three Mths. For the War.	Aggregate.
California	4,000	1,000
Connecticut	12,000	1,000
Delaware	775	2,575
Illinois	4,941	84,041
Indiana	57,352	62,415
Iowa	3,400	13,410
Kentucky	15,000	15,000
Maine	15,000	15,000
Maryland	7,000	7,000
Massachusetts	2,435	20,105
Michigan	751	20,251
Minnesota	4,350	4,350
Missouri	22,130	31,420
New Hampshire	775	10,775
New Jersey	9,345	13,410
New York	11,158	110,258
Ohio	10,250	94,410
Pennsylvania	10,150	112,510
Rhode Island	1,255	7,125
Vermont	750	8,750
Wisconsin	775	12,775
West Virginia	702	14,942
Idaho	5,000	5,000
Colorado	1,000	1,000
Nebraska	2,500	2,500
Nevada	1,000	1,000
New Mexico	1,000	1,000
Dist. of Columbia	120	2,220
Total	77,875	640,637

Estimated strength of the regular army, including the new recruits, 20,234.

Total—660,871.

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry	557,208	11,775
Cavalry	54,554	4,744
Artillery	20,280	4,365
Rifles and Sharp		
Shooters	2,305	8,205
Engineers		107
Total	640,637	20,334

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Late from the South.

Through the kindness of a friend, I have received a copy of the New Orleans Crescent, of the 23d, 24d, and 25th of November, from which we make a few extracts.

The Crescent, of the 24th, publishes the following dispatches, which we have not received from other sources:

The Gunboat Tascara Burnt.
MEMPHIS, Nov. 24.

The gunboat Tascara was burnt to the water's edge, fifteen miles above Helena, on Saturday. The origin of the fire is unknown. The magazine was saved. The shells forward of the aft locker exploded, but nobody was hurt. Dunnington and crew here.

Probable Seizure by Confederates of the Machinery.
NASHVILLE, Nov. 24.

The steamer Pink Variable arrived on yesterday, under a flag of truce, at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, with a large tow from Louisville. She is laden with machinery for a cotton factory at McMinnville, Tennessee. The machinery is from Massachusetts, and came through the blockade by special permit of Secretary Chase, obtained by a Union man formerly a citizen of Nashville. Lieutenant Colonel McGavock, commanding at Fort Donelson, has detained the Variable and crew to await instructions from Gen. Johnston. The machinery will be brought to this city.

The reported capture of one hundred and thirteen Lincolnites near Fort Donelson and Henry is erroneous.

Two Lincoln Gunboats Whipped.

The Patriot of this morning learns that two of Lincoln's gunboats came up the Cumberland river on the 18th inst. to Canton, Ky., where a field battery from Hopkinsville opened fire on them, and after a short engagement they retired, with about one hundred killed and one of their gunboats disabled. Our loss was four killed and a few wounded. The Charlotte Jeffersonian, of the 23d inst., gives an account of an engagement between the gunboat Conestoga, and a gun belonging to Capt. Southworth's battery of flying artillery, near Canton. (Probably this is the same affair.) The engagement continued several hours without any important consequences. The gun was too small to make any impression on the iron covered sides of the boat. These facts are learned from a gentleman who lives near Canton.

The Gazette this morning publishes an extract from a private letter from Cumberland Gap, which says:

"News has reached here that a regiment of Indians crossed the line at Jacksborough, and were allowed to advance ten miles on Southern soil, when they were met by the Fifth Mississippi regiment in a hand to hand fight; and the result was, as might have been expected, the Southern boys charged them with such impetuosity that they broke and fled, leaving half their number dead upon the field. The Indiana regiment was literally blown to pieces. The news came direct, and the writer presumes it to be true, but the Knoxville Gazette of the 23d inst. makes no mention of the affair."

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Senatorial Directory.

J. F. Fisk	Speaker	No. 50, Capital Hotel.
T. T. Alexander	Dr. H. Rodman's.	
Wm. T. Anthony	Absent.	
R. T. Baker	No. 83, Capital Hotel.	
John B. Brainer	J. R. Page's (M. H.)	
James H. G. Bush	J. R. Page's (M. H.)	
M. P. Butler	Wm. H. Gray's.	
Ben. P. Cissell	Absent.	
Charles Chambers	Absent.	
Walter Chiles	L. B. Crutcher's.	
Alex. L. Davidson	Absent.	
Samuel E. DeHaven	No. 25, Capital Hotel.	
George Denny	No. 33, Capital Hotel.	
Richard H. Field	R. W. Blackburn's.	
Theo. T. Garrard	Absent.	
Wm. C. Gillis	Geo. W. Lewis'.	
Robert E. Glenn	R. T. Coleman's.	S.
John K. Goodloe	No. 53, Capital Hotel.	
Wm. C. Grier	J. V. B. Varnsdale's.	
John H. Hendrix	W. C. Sandlingham's.	
John L. Irwin	Absent.	
Samuel H. Jenkins	Absent.	
John M. Johnson	Absent.	
Martin P. Marshall	J. R. Page's (M. H.)	
Thomton F. Marshall	No. 78, Capital Hotel.	
Henry D. McHenry	L. B. Crutcher's.	
Henry D. McHenry	No. 75, Capital Hotel.	
Charles D. Pennebaker	Absent.	
John A. Prall	No. 6, Capital Hotel.	
William B. Read	No. 7, Meriwether's.	
Albert G. Rhea	Absent.	
James C. Robison	No. 15, Capital Hotel.	
John Spaulding	No. 15, Capital Hotel.	
James Spaulding	J. R. Page's (M. H.)	
Chasime W. Walton	Ayres', S. Frankfort.	
Walter C. Whitaker	No. 9, Capital Hotel.	
Clos. T. Worthington	No. 5, Capital Hotel.	
J. H. Johnson, Clerk	No. 5, Capital Hotel.	
J. R. Hawkins, Ass'ts Clerk	No. 14, J. R. Page's.	
J. Priddy, Sergeant-at-Arms	at home.	
Abner D. Smith	at home.	
John W. Pruetz, Jr.	Page's, J. R. Page's.	
John W. Pruetz, Jr.	Page's, J. R. Page's.	
Samford Goins, Jr.	Page's, at his father's.	

